

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ УКРАИНЫ

НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
«ХАРЬКОВСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ»

К печати разрешаю  
Проректор

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## МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

к практическим занятиям  
«БАЗОВАЯ КОММУНИКАТИВНАЯ ГРАММАТИКА  
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА НА ОСНОВЕ ИДИОМ»

для студентов 2-го курса всех факультетов

Утверждено  
редакционно-издательским  
советом университета,  
протокол № 2 от 02.06.04.

Харьков 2004

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Методические указания к практическим занятиям «Базовая коммуникативная грамматика английского языка на основе идиом» для студентов 2-го курса всех факультетов / Составитель: Т.С. Кавешникова – Харьков: НТУ «ХПИ», 2004. –32с.

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Данные методические указания предназначены для студентов 2-го курса всех факультетов и специальностей. Их цель – обучение базовым навыкам говорения и закрепление грамматического материала, который дан в виде таблиц и моделей с пояснениями.

Методические указания содержат комплекс упражнений по грамматике, построенных по принципу от простого к сложному с постепенным наращиванием лексики и идиоматических выражений и усложнением грамматических структур.

Предлагаемый материал может использоваться для работы в аудитории с преподавателем, а также в качестве домашнего задания в самостоятельной работе. Разработанный на основе универсальной разговорной лексики, он может служить дополнением к любому учебнику.

## LESSON 1

### Study the following.

If the main clause is Present tense,

then the dependent clause will be:

- 1) present progressive
- 2) will, can, may + Verb
- 3) past tense
- 4) present perfect

#### 1. Simultaneous actions in the main and dependent clauses.

I see that Harris is writing his composition.

Do you know who is riding the bicycle?

#### 2. The action in the dependent clause takes place after that of the main clause

(+be going to).

He says that he will look for a job next week.

I know that she is going to win that prize.

Mary says that she can play the piano.

3. The action in the dependent clause took place before that of the main clause.

I hope he arrived safely.

They think he was here last night.

4. Use of the Present Perfect in the dependent clause indicates that the action took place at an indefinite time before that of the main clause.

He tells us that he has been to the mountains before.

We know that you have spoken with Mike about the party.

If the main clause is Past tense,

then the dependent clause will be:

1) past progressive or simple past

2) would, could, might + Verb

3) past perfect

**NOTE: NO PRESENT FORM** can come after the Past tense.

1. Simultaneous actions in the main and dependent clauses.

I gave the package to my sister when she visited us last week.

Helen visited the Prado Art Museum while she was studying in Madrid.

2. Modals in the dependent clause show that the action takes place after that of the main verb.

He said that he would look for a job next week. Mary said that she could play piano.

3. Past Perfect in the dependent clause shows that the action occurred before that of the main clause.

I hoped he had arrived safely.

They thought he had been here last night.

### ***Grammar exercises:***

I. Change the main clause to Past and adjust the dependent clause as necessary.

**Model:** We hope that he will be able to attend.

We hoped that he would be able to attend.

1. He says that he will finish the project by May.

2. Mark thinks he is going to win the award.
3. I hear that Kate has accepted a new position at the East Side Clinic.
4. Steve says that he will make the dessert for the party.
5. Joe tells his friends that they are good tennis players.
6. I realize that they are older than they look.
7. Mary Ellen says that she eats three well-balanced meals every day.
8. The student is asking the professor when the class will do the next experiment.
9. We hope that you can play tennis later.
10. We know that you may move to France next year.

**Study the tables below and compose as many sentences as you can.**

a)

|      |      |      |               |      |                   |
|------|------|------|---------------|------|-------------------|
| He   |      |      | Kate          |      | out.              |
| She  | was  | sure | John          | was  | at the institute. |
| They | were |      | their friends | were | in the country.   |
|      |      |      |               |      | busy.             |

b)

|       |       |         |              |      |        |
|-------|-------|---------|--------------|------|--------|
| James |       |         | Alice        |      | in.    |
| Tom   |       | if      | Tom          | was  | sick.  |
| Ann   | asked | whether | her friends  | were | ready. |
| They  |       |         | the children |      | free.  |
|       |       |         |              |      | angry. |

### **The Future in the Past**

|              |           |           |        |                  |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------|------------------|
| Tom          |           | I         |        | be busy.         |
| Ann          |           | we        | should | go out of town.  |
| We           | knew that | Mr. Black | would  | enjoy the party. |
| The students |           | everyone  |        | leave the place. |
|              |           |           |        | never come back. |
|              |           |           |        | read the story.  |

## The Past Perfect Tense

|              |           |            |     |                      |
|--------------|-----------|------------|-----|----------------------|
| We           |           | we         |     | read the letter.     |
| Ann          |           | Irene      |     | been in Rome 5 years |
| Tom          | knew that | John       |     | before.              |
| The Browns   | asked if  | the Browns | had | bought a TV-set.     |
| The students |           |            |     | had supper.          |
| Alice        |           |            |     | changed the clothes. |
| George       |           |            |     |                      |

**NOTE! Peculiarities of usage the verbs SAY and TELL in reported speech:**

|                                |
|--------------------------------|
| Subject + say (that) + Subject |
|--------------------------------|

|  |
|--|
| Subject + tell somebody (that) + Subject |
|--|

Tell somebody

|            |
|------------|
| a story.   |
| a joke.    |
| a secret.  |
| a lie.     |
| the truth. |
| the time.  |

John told a story last night.

John told us a story last night.

John told us that he called her every morning.

John said that he called her every morning.

John said to us that he called her every morning.

II. Write the correct form of “say” or “tell” in the following sentences. Be careful to observe sequence of tenses.

1. Harvey \_\_\_\_ he would take us on a picnic today.
2. Pete \_\_\_\_ the children some funny stories now.
3. Who \_\_\_\_ you that he was going to New York?
4. When did you \_\_\_\_ Mary that the party would be?



5. My sister \_\_\_\_ us that it had snowed in her town a week before.
6. No one in the second grade class could \_\_\_\_ time.
7. The comedian always \_\_\_\_ his friends funny jokes when he is at a party.
8. What time did you \_\_\_\_ that lecture had begun?
9. Who \_\_\_\_ that we are having an exam tomorrow?
10. The judge instructed the witness to \_\_\_\_ the whole truth about the accident.
11. The little boy \_\_\_\_ a lie about not eating the cookies before lunch.
12. Hamlet \_\_\_\_ "To be or not to be, that is the question".
13. Our teacher \_\_\_\_ that we would not have any homework during the vacation.
14. Because he could not \_\_\_\_ time, the boy arrived home very late one evening.
15. I saw my friend in the library and \_\_\_\_ that I had wanted to talk to him.
16. Shaun \_\_\_\_ that he had already seen the movie.
17. Larry \_\_\_\_ that his friends would be going camping next week.
18. James \_\_\_\_ that he has already done his homework.
19. I wonder who \_\_\_\_ that blondes had more fun.
20. Never \_\_\_\_ a secret to a person who spreads gossip.

### III. Answer the questions:

**A. Model:** Are they still showing the film?  
 Yes, the film is still being shown.  
 What did you say?  
 I said the film was still being shown.

Is the question still being settled?  
 Is he still being waited for?  
 Are these things still being used?  
 Are the things still being packed?  
 Are the articles still being dictated?

**B. Model:** Have they shown the film?  
 Yes, the film has been shown.  
 What did you say?  
 I said that the film had been shown.

Have they called off the conference?  
 Have they translated the stories?

Has he looked over the mail?  
Has she put away the documents?  
Have they settled the question?

**C. Model:** Are they still building the house?  
No, the house has been built.  
What did you tell me?  
I told you that the house had been built.

Are they still looking for her?  
Are they still translating the book?  
Is she still laying the table?  
Is she still writing the letter?  
Is he still calling up?

**D. Model:** Has everything been arranged?  
Yes, everything has been arranged.  
What did you tell me?  
I told you that everything had been arranged.

Has the journal been found?  
Has the letter been posted?  
Have all the mistakes been corrected?  
Has the old man been looked after?  
Has the doctor been sent for?

IV. Make up and finish the sentences according to the model:

**Model:**  
I knew that { he worked at the factory.  
                  { he had worked at a factory.  
                  { he would work at a factor.

I was sure that \_\_\_\_\_. He said that \_\_\_\_\_. He asked us when \_\_\_\_\_. He didn't know why \_\_\_\_\_. You didn't tell us whose \_\_\_\_\_. They asked me how many \_\_\_\_\_. I forgot which exercises \_\_\_\_\_. He says that \_\_\_\_\_.

V. Make up and finish the sentences:

Please show us what \_\_\_\_\_. Can you tell them when \_\_\_\_\_.? Do you know which language \_\_\_\_\_.? We don't know who \_\_\_\_\_. Can you tell me where \_\_\_\_\_.? We don't know when \_\_\_\_\_. I'm going to tell you why \_\_\_\_\_. Who can tell me how \_\_\_\_\_.? Do you want to know how many \_\_\_\_\_?

VI. Pick out the correct form in parentheses in the following sentences:

Do you know (that, what) they are discussing? I can't say (that, what) I liked the book very much. I've heard (that, what) Peter is coming to the city soon. Have you heard (that, what) they decided to do? My friend has told me (that, what) his mother's ill. I tell you (that, what) you should do. I feel (that, what) he's going to say. I feel (that, what) he's right. Do you remember (that, what) he said?

VII. Translate the following into English:

Вы знаете, где живет ваш друг? Вы можете сказать, как добраться до оперного театра? Вы знаете, как часто у нас будут уроки английского языка? Покажите, пожалуйста, сколько книг вы принесли? Вы можете сказать, сколько времени мне потребуется, чтобы просмотреть всю эту литературу? Я не знаю, почему их еще нет здесь. Повторите, пожалуйста, какие упражнения мы должны будем сделать завтра. Я не помню, сколько предложений мы должны написать. Вы можете рассказать, в каких городах вы побывали? Вы знаете, чья это книга? Я не знаю, кто может помочь вам сделать эту работу. Я хочу знать, с кем я туда поеду. Вы знаете, что он ответил? Вы знаете, о чем она меня попросила? Вы знаете, что он не ответил на мое письмо? Вы еще не получили письмо, которое я послал вам неделю назад?

VIII. Use the following sentences in indirect speech:

He said: "I want to see you today". She said: "I'm free tonight. May I come to see you?" Mother said to me: "I feel bad today". The pupil said to the teacher: "I can do my homework after dinner." The girl asked: "May I wait for my friend here?" She said: "Are you going to the club together?" The old man said to her:

“You can sing perfectly.” The girl said to me: “I’m going to become a doctor.” He said to us: “I agree. I don’t always work systematically”. My uncle said to us: “I buy several newspapers every day”. She asked me: “Will you be angry with me?” I said: “I’ll be busy tomorrow.” We said: “We’ll take four exams in summer.” He said: “I’ll show you the main building of our Institute. It is very beautiful”. They asked us: “When will you join us?”

IX. Translate into English. Pay attention to the sequence of tenses:

Ему очень хотелось поехать на юг, и мы не думали, что он вернется так скоро. Он сказал, что когда он занимается, он всегда выключает радио. У нас было мало времени, так как мы уезжали на следующий день. Он очень торопился, так как боялся, что сестра будет ждать его. Мой брат сказал мне, чтобы я не включал магнитофон, если я не знаю, как это делать. Я как раз завтракал, когда зашел мой приятель и сказал, что мне придется поторопиться, если я хочу поехать с ним. Джон сказал, что он все устроит сам для нашей поездки на море.

X. Finish the sentences. Pay attention to the sequence of tenses:

I wonder if \_\_\_\_\_. He wondered whether \_\_\_\_\_. She doesn’t know if \_\_\_\_\_. I didn’t remember if \_\_\_\_\_. They wondered why \_\_\_\_\_. He would like to know if \_\_\_\_\_. I haven’t heard whether \_\_\_\_\_. He didn’t hear if \_\_\_\_\_.

XI. Translate into English

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Он спросил меня, | какие книги я люблю читать.            |
|                  | чей это учебник.                       |
|                  | какие из этих кассет я бы хотел взять. |
|                  | кто подготовил меня к экзаменам.       |
|                  | с кем я пойду в дискотеку.             |
|                  | за кем его послали.                    |
|                  | куда я собираюсь идти.                 |
|                  | когда у нас будет экзамен.             |
|                  | как добраться до центральной площади.  |

Он спросил меня,

как я говорю по-английски.  
сколько времени мне нужно, чтобы убрать здесь.  
сколько иностранных языков я знаю.  
почему я не хожу на лекции.  
почему я пропустил несколько занятий.  
с кем я делал этот перевод.  
где я буду работать после окончания университета.

## XII. Translate into English:

Интересно,

что они сейчас делают.  
купили ли они уже билеты.  
достаточно ли у них времени, чтобы перевести эту статью.

## XIII. Change the following dialogues into indirect speech:

1. Jane: I don't want to go to the café alone. Will you join me for lunch?

Pete: With pleasure.

Jane: When will you be free?

Pete: In ten minutes or so. Could you wait for me?

Jane: All right, then, we'll go together.

2. Mary: How long are you going to stay here?

Ann: About a week or so. But I'd like to go sightseeing tomorrow if you don't mind.

Mary: Aren't you tired after the flight?

Ann: Oh, no. I love traveling and I'm used to it.

Mary: Well, it is settled, tomorrow at ten.

3. Jim: Are you ready to go?

Ann: Not yet.

Jim: When will you finish your work?

Ann: In a few minutes.

Jim: Hurry up! I'm waiting for you.

## LESSON 2

**Grammar:** Sequence of Tenses (continuation).

Idioms: give up, hear from, hear of, get on somebody's nerves, be aware of.

I. Explain the use of the Past Perfect in the following sentences:

1. He asked me if I had had breakfast.
2. She was sure that he had never lied to her before.
3. He knew that as a girl she had lived in Rome.
4. Jack chose the hotel he had never been there before but he had heard his mother spoke of it once.
5. She had said she had liked it.
6. They had been married only a few months when they gave up living in London.
7. He glanced up and down the beach to see if he had left anything.
8. He quite forgot that Julian had been divorced for some time.
9. He was not aware how long he had sat there.
10. I called at nine and the man said that she had gone out about an hour ago.

II. Explain the use of Past Perfect Continuous and Past Perfect in the following sentences:

1. I did not remember much about the Pimleys, whom I had not seen for about ten years.
2. It had been freezing for the last few days, but it hadn't snowed.
3. He told me he had not heard from her since the day she walked out of their office.
4. He said that they had now been hunting hard for ten days.
5. She was aware that they had been getting on each other's nerves lately.
6. He said frankly that he had been thinking about the offer for a long time now but he hadn't discussed it with his wife yet.
7. I knew they had known each other since the war and had now been corresponding for years.
8. It seemed to me that I had done nothing since I arrived.
9. I told him I had been in all evening. I had been waiting to talk with him.

III. Use the Past Perfect Continuous or Past Perfect in the following sentences:

1. Her name was Logan. She (to be) a widow for fifteen years and had no children.
2. We talked about what we (to do) since we left school.
3. We told them that in our absence the garden (to be) looked after by an old man who (to live) in the area since the Boer war.
4. Jack was half an hour late and he asked what we (to eat) because he wanted to order the same.
5. Basil said that he (to write) all day and (not to eat) anything.
6. She said that she (not to see) him since he was in the first year at the university.
7. Her lack of accent was explained by the fact that she (to be) for twenty years in London.
8. It was cold and dark in the small room because it (to rain) for five days.
9. I went into the kitchen, nothing (to be) touched in it since the morning before.
10. He said he (not to write) to me because he (to work) on the new play.

IV. Compare in the following sentences different grammatical means of denoting future actions viewed from the past:

1. Her parents were out playing bridge and would not return for another hour.
2. He said he was going to live in France.
3. He had made all his plans. He was going to buy a house and he would keep a motor-car.
4. I told him that when his wife came they were to follow the path till they found us.
5. He learned that Mrs. Carter had been on the ship since she left Yokohama and she would be spending Christmas at sea.
6. Then I told my father that I wasn't going into his goddamn business.
7. She talked a little about the old days and asked if I would come to the party.
8. In a few days he was going to Marry Meg.
9. They had heard that he would never be quite well again.

V. Choose the best-suited means of denoting future actions viewed from the past in the following sentences:

1. He asked him if he (to stay) for supper and (to meet) the staff.
2. She had heard they (to send) somebody from Sidney to inspect their work.
3. Renny started out early the next day. He knew it (to be) hot.
4. Marge informed her landlady that she soon (to leave).
5. Then one day he suddenly asked me if I (to marry) him.
6. The grand wedding ball (to begin) at eight o'clock that evening.
7. I did not know what (to become) of me.
8. Did you think you (to be) believed?
9. He saw to it that she (to get) every thing she needed.
10. I hoped he (to find) some fun where he (to go) for his holiday.
11. Peter (to dine) with the Duncans on Sunday. But in the morning he called up and asked if he might be excused because his father (to come) down and they (to have) a family party.
12. He took care that his luggage (to be) sent directly to the hotel.

VI. Use the Past Continuous or the Past Indefinite in the following sentences:

1. I (to have) an uncomfortable feeling that he (to laugh) at me.
2. They (to move) into the shelter. The rain (to come) down swiftly.
3. The general (to wait) on the platform when I (to arrive) at Camberley.
4. She (to be) on her guard because he always (to tease) her.
5. I only (to want) to know if you (to come) on Saturday.
6. He (to see) to it that their publishing house (to become) a flourishing firm again.
7. He (to have) a bath when the sirens (to start).
8. Jack (to look) at her trying to guess what (to come).
9. The road under the limes (to lead) straight to the village.
10. He (to find) that he (to speak) in a low voice.
11. He (to be) surprised to find how much her hands (to shake).
12. It (to be) suddenly clear to me that she (to act) a part and (to amuse) herself at our expense.
13. Mother said to you (to join) the Bombardier Guards.
14. I (to know) that they (to go) out that night.



15. Then he (to notice) Jack. He (to stand) in front of the fire and (to talk) Italian to a man in glasses.

VII. Make the actions in the following object clauses simultaneous with those of their principal clauses:

1. I was surprised you (to know) my name.
2. She cannot imagine what he (to do) there.
3. I've forgotten what he (to look) like.
4. They'll say you (not to make) proper use of your information.
5. "Hallow, Jack", -Mrs. Holt smiled at him, - "My husband has been telling me how much he (to like) you".
6. He had told his father that now he (to make) ten dollars a week less.
7. The last two weeks she had been saying to everyone who phoned her that she (to be) unwell and (not to leave) home.
8. When I knew him better, he admitted that he (to feel) lonely in London.
9. It was a pity I no longer (to care) in the least about Pat.
10. David, Nellie has been telling me she (not to get) anywhere in her present job.

VIII. Translate the following into English, observing the rules of the sequence of tenses:

1. Я был уверен, что он уже жалеет, что написал ей.
2. Мне показалось, что он утомлен, и я спросил его, чем он занимался.
3. У меня было впечатление, что он уже давно здесь.
4. Я кивнул и сказал «да», чувствуя, что это именно то, что ей нужно.
5. Я подозревал, что она просто забыла сказать, что я жду.
6. Он знал, о чем она думает.
7. Я понятия не имею, знает ли она, что Фил будет здесь.
8. Кстати, Тед знает, что моя сестра приезжает завтра?
9. Он еще не знал, что будет делать в Нью-Йорке.

IX. Notice the use of **must** («должно быть», «должен»-приказ) in reported speech in the following sentences and translate them into Russian:

1. He was white and frightened and ready to cry as she told him that he must go.
2. Because a thing like coal had once been profitable they thought it must always be profitable.
3. She had already decided that she must show the letter to Alan.
4. The way she spoke made me think that she must be very much in love.
5. He asked where I had picked up such a word. I realized that it must have been a wrong word, but I had read it in some book and liked its sound.

### LESSON 3

#### **Grammar:** Conditional Sentences

Study the following.

##### Real conditional

If you call, we will meet.                      Если ты позвонишь, мы встретимся.

##### Unreal conditionals.

If you called, we would meet.    Если бы ты позвонил, мы бы  
(Referred to the Present or Future)    встретились.

If I were a bird, I would fly away.    Если бы я был птицей, я бы улетел.

If you had called, we would have met. (Referred to the Past)    Если бы ты позвонил, мы бы  
встретились.

#### **Grammar exercises:**

I. Translate into English finishing the sentences:

1. (Он) Я уйду (напишу, открою, посмотрю, поругаю, подожду, пообедаю, прочитаю), если \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Ты прочитаешь (помоешь, отдохнешь, согласишься, позвонишь) \_\_\_\_\_, если \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Если я захочу (приду, уйду, закрою, включу, уберу) \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Если он не захочет (приедет, наденет, выключит) \_\_\_\_\_, то \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Если я (он, она, они, мы) буду дома (в институте, парке, занята, уставшей, свободной), \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Если она не будет в офисе (на работе, в больнице \_\_\_\_\_), \_\_\_\_\_.

II. Make up 10 sentences using the model:

**Model:** If I am free, I will call on you.  
If I call on you, we will go to the park.  
If we go to the park we will ....

III. Re – word the sentences according to the patterns:

**Model:** Turn over the page and you'll see what I mean.  
If you turn over the page, you'll see what I mean.

1. Drive along this street and you'll see the theatre to your right.
2. Say that again and we'll quarrel.
3. Listen to me carefully and you'll understand it.
4. Follow the instructions and you won't get lost.
5. Buy all these things and we'll do the packing.
6. Give me your pen and I'll explain how to do it.
7. Knock at the door and they will let you in.
8. Take a taxi and we won't miss the train.
9. Turn on the radio and you'll hear the weather forecast for tomorrow.

**Model:** He promises to come early. I want to speak to him.  
If he comes early, I'll speak to him.

1. He promises to come to our place. We'll be glad to see him.
2. I must find the tickets. I want to go to the theatre.
3. They want to arrive by this train. We can meet them.
4. You want to invite Nick to our party. He'll come.
5. We must consult the time – table. We want to know when the train leaves.
6. Let him call me up. I want to give him some instructions.
7. Let Jane come. We want to talk over our summer plans with her.
8. You promise to give me this book. I can read it quickly.
9. He promises to be here before 10 o'clock. I want to see him.

10. I hope to have some time tomorrow. I'll write to him.

**Model:** She may come today. Give her my love.

If she comes, give her my love.

1. You may get lost in the city. Ask a passerby for help.
2. Kate may call me up. Ask her to leave a message.
3. You may not know some words. Look them up in your dictionary.
4. She may get sick. Keep her in bed.
5. The shops may be open. Go and buy something for breakfast.
6. Nelly may be at home. Invite her to the cinema.
7. Victor may call on today. Tell him I'll be back by three.
8. You may see Peter today. Ask him to call me up tomorrow evening.
9. You may not have this book at home. Ask your friend to lend hers to you.
10. She may get angry with you. Beg her pardon.

IV. Answer the questions, using the words suggested.

1. What will you do if you are late? (take a taxi).
2. What will happen if you lose your gloves? (buy a new pair).
3. What will the boy do if you take his toys? (cry).
4. What shall we see if we look out of the window? (our yard).
5. What will you do if you have a high temperature? (send for a doctor).
6. What will you do if you feel hungry? (go to a cafeteria).
7. Where will you take your watch, if it stops? (to a watchmaker).
8. What will you do if you don't have a book at home? (borrow one from the library).
9. What shall we do, if we don't know where to get off? (ask a passenger about it).
10. What will you do if you cough? (take some tablets).
11. What shall we do if it looks like raining? (stay at home).
12. What will you do if it drizzles? (take an umbrella).
13. What shall we do if the weather is fine? (go skating).

V. Translate the following into English.

7. Я бы пришла (now). Он бы прочитал. Мы бы купили. Она бы перевела. Она бы перевела? Ты бы пришел? Он бы прочитал? Они бы поссорились? Они могли бы поссориться. Я могла бы позвонить. Он мог бы написать. Ты смогла бы приехать? Они бы не смогли перевести. Они посмотрят. Я куплю. Он не погуляет. Он бы погулял? Они бы не смогли отдохнуть.
8. Если бы он пообещал (now), если бы она взяла, если бы они посмотрели этот фильм, если бы ты не пришел (купил, отдохнул, добрался, захотел), если бы он (она) не открыла (закрыла, нашла, связалась, подождала).
9. Если бы я (он, она, ты) был птичкой (дома, занят, опаздывал, в институте, голоден).

VI. Make up as many sentences of your own as you can according to the model:

**Model:** If I were a bird I would fly. If I flew I would get to Africa.  
If I got to Africa I would visit Cairo ....

1. If I were a director of the institute ....
2. If I had much money ....
3. If I were a hippo ....
4. If I had a golden fish ....

VII. Compose the sentences:

|                  |          |                             |
|------------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| If he were here  | would    | help you.                   |
| If you asked him | he could | suggest something.          |
|                  | might    | look it up.                 |
|                  |          | keep them from going there. |
|                  |          | calm her.                   |
|                  |          | do something about it.      |
|                  |          | add something.              |
|                  |          | be pleased.                 |
|                  |          | arrange everything.         |

VIII. Remember the following questions and ask them your fellow – student:

1. Will you go to the theatre if we get tickets?
2. Will you join us if we go to the show?
3. Will you let me know if there is something interesting at the club tomorrow?
4. Would it suit you if we arranged to meet tomorrow?
5. Would you believe a person who lied to you?
6. Would you give up the job if it were not interesting?
7. Would you punish your son if he disobeyed you?
8. Could you recognize my cousin if you met him again?
9. Could you read a German newspaper without a dictionary?
10. Could you speak a foreign language well if you studied it only at the lessons?
11. Could you describe a person if you saw him only once?
12. Where would you go if you had a holiday in May?
13. Whom would you invite if you gave a party?
14. Where would you go if you were free now?
15. Where would you stay if you went to London?
16. What would you like to be if you were not yourself?

IX. Ask questions beginning with the words given in brackets:

1. If it were summer now I would go to Brighton. (Where).
2. If I gave a party I would invite the Eadens (Whom).
3. If Harold went to New York he could stay with the Robinson (Who... with?).
4. If I were you I would apologize to Timothy (What...?).
5. If he asked me I would recommend him to have rest in Spain. (What country...?).

X. Compose as many sentences as you can:

|                                   |      |       |                                |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------|--------------------------------|
|                                   |      |       | have called him.               |
|                                   |      |       | have dropped the subject.      |
| If he had asked<br>her (them, us) | she  | would | have waited for him.           |
|                                   | they | could | have got in touch with him.    |
|                                   | we   | might | have got to his place earlier. |
|                                   |      |       | have taken charge of it.       |
|                                   |      |       | have looked for him.           |

XI. Change the sentences according to the model:

**Model:** If he comes we'll talk it over.  
If he came we'd talk it over.  
If he had come we'd have talked it over.

1. If you get rid of these books he'll get angry with you.
2. If I keep him waiting I will apologize.
3. If you explain everything he'll forgive you.
4. If you arrange to meet on Sunday I'll come too.
5. If he stays away long we'll miss him.
6. If they don't help us we won't find the way.
7. If I have enough money I'll buy this tape - recorder.
8. You'll be able to speak English better, if you study harder.
9. They will do it if they can.
10. It will be better if they don't come.

XII. Retell the text:

**A farmer and an apple - tree.**

A rich farmer had a friend who was a gardener and grew very good apples. One day the farmer came to his friend and said: "What wonderful apples you have here!"

"If you like I'll give you one of my apple-trees", - said the friend. He selected a fine young tree, gave it to the farmer and said: "If you take it home and plant it at once, you will have very good apples."

The farmer thanked his friend and took the tree home. But when he came home, he did not know where to plant it. If he planted it near the road, passersby would steal the apples. If he planted it in one of his fields, his neighbors might come at night and steal the apples. If he planted it near his house, his own children might steal the fruit. Finally he planted the tree deep in the forest where no one could see it. Naturally the young tree could not grow without sunlight and soon died.

When the gardener learned about this, he said that if he had known what the gardener would do to the tree, he would never have given it to him.

“What could I do?” - answered the farmer.” If I had planted the tree near the road, passersby would have stolen the apples. If I had planted it in one of my fields, my neighbors would have come and stolen the fruit. If I had planted it near my house, my own children would have stolen the apples.”

“Oh”, - said the gardener, - “if I had known how greedy you were, I’d never have given you the tree.”

## LESSON 4

**Grammar:** continuation The Subjunctive Mood and The Conditional Mood, Sequence of Tenses.

I. Translate the following sentences:

1. Если бы я знал французский, я бы помог тебе.
2. Если бы он был более пунктуален, с ним было бы легче иметь дело.
3. Если бы он получил ваше письмо, он бы приехал раньше.
4. Если бы вы позвонили ему вчера, сейчас вы бы не волновались.
5. Если бы Ричард был здесь, он дал бы другой совет.
6. Если бы я знал тогда, что Смиты были в Париже, я бы зашел к ним.
7. Если бы у него было чувство юмора, он бы не рассердился.
8. Почему бы вам не принять участие в завтрашнем соревновании?
9. Вы могли бы получить приз. Если бы не дождь, я бы приехал к вам.
10. Если бы не Джон, я бы не знал о выставке.
11. Если бы мы взяли такси, мы бы не опоздали на поезд.
12. Теперь нам придется ждать два часа.
13. Если бы он не был таким суетливым, с ним было бы легче работать.
14. Если бы он лучше знал английскую литературу, он не чувствовал бы себя вчера так неловко.
15. Если бы он не вмешался, мне пришлось бы отказаться от работы, которая мне нравится.
16. Если бы вы прочли предисловие перед тем, как читать книгу вы не задали бы такого вопроса.
17. Если вы не напомните Джорджу, чтобы он позвонил на вокзал, он не сделает этого.



18. Он сказал, что не будет уважать меня, если я не выполню свой долг и брошу эту работу.
19. Если бы я мог связаться с мистером Спарком, мы сразу бы решили этот вопрос.
20. Если бы ему было стыдно, он не выглядел бы таким веселым.

II. Explain the use of the Past Continuous and the Past Indefinite in the following sentences which contain actions taking place at a given past moment:

1. We had some difficulty with Jerry, who was enjoying himself and did not want to come away.
2. He laughed and said how nice the country looked. Branches and little dark delicate twigs formed a fretwork of black lace against a cold, silvery sky.
3. It was getting dark now, and the general drove more slowly than ever.
4. I was driving along a country road when I spotted a telephone box.
5. I looked at my watch - it read five minutes to eleven.
6. I looked at my husband. He was reading a letter.
7. Philip made no haste to move from where he sat.
8. Lunch was over. Theo was smoking a cigarette. Barbara was sitting on the window seat with a book in her hands.
9. I rang the bell and the door was opened by a small man in overalls who was carrying a pot of white paint.
10. In the dim light it was difficult for the passengers to read the papers they carried.
11. I offered to call him up but they told me that the telephone didn't work.
12. I looked into my father's study. He was no longer working.
13. John, turning from the door, noticed that he was standing upon a letter which lay on the mat.

III. Use the Past Continuous or the Past Indefinite in the following sentences:

1. I (to have) an uncomfortable feeling that he (to laugh) at me.
2. They (to move) into the shelter. The rain (to come) down swiftly.

3. The general (to wait) on the platform when I (to arrive) at Camberley.
4. She (to be) on her guard because he always (to tease) her.
5. I only (to want) to know if you (to come) on Saturday.
6. He (to see) to it that their publishing house (to become) a flourishing firm again.
7. He (to have) a bath when the sirens (to start).
8. He (to walk) in the frosty fields when he (not to work).
9. Jack (to look) at her trying to guess what (to come).
10. The road under the limes (to lead) straight to the village.
11. He (to find) that he (to speak) in a low voice.
12. He (to be) surprised to find how much her hands (to shake).
13. It (to be) suddenly clear to me that she (to act) a part and (to amuse) herself at our expense.
14. Mother said you (to join) the Bombardier Guards.
15. I (to know) that they (to go) out that night.
16. He (to have) interests elsewhere. He always (to ask) for special leave.
17. Then he (to notice) Jack. He (to stand) in front of the fire and (to talk) Italian to a man in glasses.
18. When I (to come) up to her she (to search) through a velvet bag which she always (to carry) for her spectacles which she al ways (to lose).

IV. Use the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous in the following sentences containing as-clauses and while-clauses:

1. They (to talk) little as they (to drive) home.
2. As they (to drink) coffee, Ted (to say): "Now tell me about yourself."
3. She (to sing) softly as she (to beat) the eggs.
4. As the sun (to disappear), a fresh breeze (to stir) the curtains at the window.
5. His steps (to slow) down as he (to mount) the stairs.
6. I (to hear) a telephone ringing as I (to come) up in the lift.
7. He (to come) forward as we (to climb) out of the car and (to hold) his hand to my father.
8. Bernard (to call) up as I (to prepare) to leave the office.
9. He (to give) his father an anxious look as he (to enter).

10. She (to watch) him as he (to walk) to a chair across the room.
11. He (to look) up as Eric (to come) in.
12. Her husband (to stop) her just as she (to get) into the car.
13. While he (to stand) irresolute, the door (to open) and his brother (to come) out.
14. He (to listen) gravely while I (to complain) about my reading.
15. While she (to wait) for the kettle to boil she {to sit) by the table.
16. He (not to say) a word while we (to eat).
17. Mrs. Blair (to talk) about domestic affairs, while the general (to lecture) my father on some subject which I didn't understand.
18. We (to look) at the stamps while we (to wait) for Hudson to turn up.
19. She (to tear) her dress while she (to change).
20. While we (to talk) Beryl (to come) out of the house.
21. We (to stand) about while lemonade and biscuits (to be) set out on the table.
22. I (to examine) the picture while she (to organize) her thoughts.

V. Translate the following into English concentrating on the use of the Past Continuous:

1. Пока носильщик и шофер укладывали его вещи в машину, Джек закурил сигарету.
2. В этот момент он увидел своего брата. Он стоял по другую сторону стеклянных дверей.
3. Женщина что-то сказала мальчику, который шел рядом с ней.
4. Когда мальчик заснул, он все еще держал новую игрушку.
5. Он проснулся. Возле его кровати звонил телефон.
6. Джо был доволен, что его брат теперь вел машину медленнее.
7. Она сидела в глубине комнаты, лицом к двери. На ней было то же самое платье, и она смело смотрела на трех мужчин, которые стояли в другой стороне комнаты. Когда Джек подошел к ней, она улыбнулась ему. Он ясно чувствовал, что трое мужчин наблюдают за ним.

VI. Revision: use one of the present forms or the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous in the following sentences:

1. "He (to like) you?" "Like me? He never even (to see) me when we (to meet). He (to look) straight through me. The other day I (to pass) him by near the lake; he just (to stare) at the, sky. I (to say) "Hello, David." He even (not to bother) to look my way."
2. On the 1st of September, 1939, I (to lunch) with my father. And I (to try) to explain to him something of the work I (to do). In the middle of the meal the telephone (to ring) and my father (to answer) it. Then he (to come) back and (to say): "Philip (to say) the war (to start)."
3. Through the arch I (to see) Simon. He (to lie) on the ground. He (to have) a cut which (to bleed) a lot. A few people (to stand) around. His friend, at the top of his voice, (to yell): "You (to hurt) him!" One of the crowd (to say): "I (not to touch) him." As I (to come) up Simon (to open) his eyes and (to say), "What on earth (to happen)? Where I (to be)?"
4. It (to be) evening, Jessica (to go) to the window and (to look) out. A Siamese cat (to walk) slowly along the top of the garden wall. A newspaper boy (to deliver) the evening papers. A student (to polish) his old car. Two dogs who had just met (to wag) their tails. She (to turn) away from the window and (to go) back to her desk.
5. While we (to eat) our sandwiches and (to drink) a glass of beer Kathy (to smile) at me and (to say): "Well, you (to enjoy) the book?"
6. He is the sort of chap who always (to look) at a clock.
7. The snow (to melt) as it (to touch) the ground.
8. It's funny that all these years he never (to bother) to see you.
9. Oh, what a gorgeous piano! You (to play) since you (to come) home, Uncle Harry?
10. Barbie (to lay) the table while I (to fry) the fish.
11. At the end of the week she (to write) that she (to return).
12. You (not to understand) what your mother (to have) to put up with these twenty years.
13. When I (to save) up enough, I shall be able to study law.
14. What you (to be) up to all day while I (to be) busy?
15. When you (to translate) that, I shall sign it.
16. Just think how you (to improve) in the short time I 9to know) you.
17. "They tell at Timothy's," said Nicholas lowering his voice, that Dartie (to go) off at last. He (to be) a rotten egg."

18. He (to look) down at the crowds as he (to walk) down the platform.

VII. Explain the use of the Past Perfect in the following sentences and describe the character of the action expressed by it:

1. He asked me if I had had breakfast.
2. He now opened the low gate that he had so often swung on as a small boy.
3. She was sure that he had never lied to her before.
4. He knew that as a girl she had lived in Rome.
5. Jack chose the hotel. He had never been there before but he had heard his mother speak of it once. She had said she had liked it.
6. He was pleased to meet Dave again. He had known him for ten or eleven years, and they had played tennis together in Paris.
7. He remembered how the ball had hit squarely on the nose and the bleeding hadn't stopped for three hours.
8. They had been married only a few months when they gave up living in London.
9. He glanced up and down the beach to see if he had left anything.
10. She realized that she was faint for food. She had eaten nothing since the picnic.
11. He quite forgot that Julian had been divorced for some time.
12. He decided to wait till he had talked to the man himself.
13. He was not aware how long he had sat there.
14. I called at nine and the man said she had gone out about an hour ago.
15. I knew he would ask me for news of his son as soon as he had seen the last guest off.
16. It happened that his desire to go to France fell in with certain ideas which had been of late discussed at the committee.
17. I took my temperature again later in the evening, when David had gone, and found that it had gone up by point two degrees, which made me feel more unwell than ever.

VIII. Use Past Perfect or the Past Indefinite in the following sentences:

1. From downstairs (to come) the sound of a radio playing a song he never (to hear) before.
2. He (to re-read) what he (to write).
3. I (to know) he (to make) a joke because he (to giggle) but I could not see it.
4. I was going round to see Roberta after dinner. I (to arrange) this visit the day before.
5. As she (to rise), there (to shoot) through his mind something that he (to read) in the etiquette books, and he (to stand) up awkwardly, worrying as to whether he (to do) the right thing, and fearing that she might take it as a sign that he (to be) about to go.
6. When she (to enter) the house at dinner-time and (to find) Tom gone she (to know) what (to happen). He (to leave) no note, nor any message. She (to know) that in the last moment he even (not to think) of her, and she (not to be) hurt by it. In what-ever way he could, he (to love) her.
7. I (to press) the door gently. It always (to be) left open at night in the old days. When I (to become) quite certain that it (to be) locked, I (to step) back into the moonlight and (to Look) up at the house. Although it (to be) barely midnight, there (to be) not a light showing. They (to be) all abed and asleep. I (to feel) a resentment against them. I (to expect) them to welcome me back at the door.
8. On the fifteenth of October Andrew (to set) out alone for London. Now that the exam (to be) so close at hand, he (to feel) that he (to know) nothing. Yet, on the following day when he (to begin) the written part of the examination, he (to find) himself answering the papers with a blind automatism. He (to write) and (to write), never looking at the clock, filling sheet after sheet. He (to take) a room at the Museum Hotel, where Christine and he (to stay) on their first visit to London. Here it (to be) extremely cheap. But the food (to be) bad. Between his exams he (to live) in a kind of daze. He scarcely (to see) the people in the street. After the written part, the practical part of the examination (to begin); and Andrew (to find) himself dreading this more than anything which (to go) before. Luckily his practical part (to go) well enough. His case (to be) an illness which he (to treat) before. He (to feel) that he (to write) a good report.

IX. Translate the following into English concentrating on the use of the Past Perfect:

Я оделся и вышел в сад. Выходило солнце. Ветра не было, но в саду всё падали листья. Березы за одну ночь пожелтели до самых верхушек. Я вернулся в дом. Там было тепло. Маленькая береза, которую принес мой сын и которую мы посадили в кадучку, стояла у окна. Вдруг я заметил, что она тоже за одну ночь вся пожелтела, и несколько листьев уже лежало на полу.

Теплая комната не спасла березку. Через день она вся облетела. Мой сын и все мы были очень огорчены. Мы уже свыклись с мыслью, что она останется зеленой всю зиму. Лесничий только улыбнулся, когда мы рассказали ему, как мы пытались сохранить зеленую листву березки.

X. Explain the use of the Past Perfect Continuous in the following sentences:

1. When I rang up your father, he said that people had been inquiring about you all day.
2. Pat's poodle now appeared, coming out of the stream where it had been cooling.
3. They had been driving for half an hour before Blair spoke.
4. He went to the theatre to see the play which had been running for a week.
5. The rain that had been threatening now began to fall gently.
6. Philip came into the room. He had been wandering about, not quite belonging anywhere.
7. When she came there to act as governess, the children had been running wild for a year.
8. Alice threw down the book she had been holding since she came into the room.

XI. Explain the use of Past Perfect Continuous and Past Perfect in the following sentences:

1. I did not remember much about the Pimleys, whom I had not seen for about ten years.
2. It had been freezing for the last few days, but it had not snowed.
3. He told me he had not heard from her since the day she walked out of their office.
4. He said that they had now been hunting hard for ten days.
5. She was aware that they had been getting on each other's nerves lately.
6. I was happy that ever since Max moved in here, the place had been ringing with laughter.
7. He said frankly that he had been thinking about the offer for a long time now but he hadn't discussed it with his wife yet.
8. I knew they had known each other since the war and had now been corresponding for years.
9. It seemed to me that I had done nothing since I arrived.
10. I told him I had been in all evening. I had been waiting to talk with him.

XII. Use the Past Perfect Continuous or Past Perfect in the following sentences:

1. Her name was Logan. She (*to be*) a widow for fifteen years and had no children.
2. He wanted to find out how long the two men (*to stay*) with them.
3. We talked about what we (*to do*) since we left school.
4. The last member of the party was Neville, the film star, whom David (*to know*) for some time.
5. The bearded man told him that the partisans (*to import*) arms for some time now.



## **Научное издание**

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для студентов 2-го курса всех факультетов

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